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ADEN PROTECTORATE. 19 June—Anglo-Persian Oil Dispute. Mr Justice Campbell of the Aden Supreme Court ordered continuance of the interim injunction restraining the owners from removing the oil cargo of the *Rose Mary*. The three defendants—the master of the tanker; her owners, the Compañia de Navegacion Teresita S.A. Panama City; and the Bubenbergh Company of Spiez, Switzerland to whom the ship was on charter—were issued with summonses to file written statements of defence before 16 July.

Mr Justice Campbell gave the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company permission to take samples of the oil cargo.

AUSTRALIA. 2 July—Mr Menzies arrived back from his seven-week tour in Europe and America and stated that the International Bank for Reconstruction was contemplating advancing Australia a loan of \$50 m. As to the development of their uranium deposits he said they had 'thrashed out headings for an agreement for the development, financing, and disposing of some products from our uranium fields. I think we will have a great industry.'

Of his visits generally, he said 'the success achieved is far beyond any expectations I had before I went away'.

AUSTRIA. 19 June—Yugoslavia. The Foreign Minister left for Belgrade.

24 June—Dr Gruber's visit to Marshal Tito (*see Yugoslavia*).

29 June—Mr Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in Vienna with Mr Perkins, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr Jessup.

30 June—Mr Acheson told the press that U.S. troops would remain in Austria until her freedom was ensured. The American people 'desired nothing less' than complete independence for Austria, and the Austrian people 'deserved nothing less'. Mr Acheson later saw President Korner, Dr Figli, and Dr Gruber.

1 July—Great Britain. The Finance Minister announced that the U.K. Government had agreed to unfreeze Austrian assets blocked in London during the war. British reports placed their value at £500,000 to £600,000.

2 July—Mr Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General, arrived in Vienna on his first official visit to a country not a member of the United Nations.

BELGIUM. 23 June—Oil Refinery. An oil refinery, constructed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and a Belgian company, near Antwerp, was formally opened. It was equipped to refine 2 m. tons a year.

BRAZIL. 2 July—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Acheson, arrived in Brazil on an official visit.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 21 June—Kenya. Sir Philip Mitchell left for England on retirement after forty years in the Colonial Service.

25 June—Tanganyika. Statement by British Colonial Secretary (*see Great Britain*).

BRITISH WEST INDIES. 25 June—Caribbean Territories. The Colonial Office issued the report on the British Dependencies in the Caribbean and North Atlantic, 1939–52 (Cmd. 8575). This stated that the Windward Islands, Trinidad, and Tobago and the Barbadoes House of Assembly has accepted in principle the proposals of the committee set up to frame a federal Constitution, while Jamaica accepted them subject to certain financial considerations. British Guiana and the Virgin Islands rejected them.

BULGARIA. 2 July—Territorial Waters. It was learnt that the Government had extended the distance of Bulgaria's territorial waters to twelve nautical miles and was also obliging foreign ships to obtain permission for passage through them (see *Great Britain*).

BURMA. 25 June—Pakistan. A five-year treaty of friendship with Pakistan was signed in Rangoon.

1 July—Malayan Terrorism. Terrorists from Malaya were reported to have crossed the Siamese frontier near the Kra Isthmus and seized Bokepyin, a few miles north of Victoria Point. They had joined up with Burmese Communists and a band of Siamese.

CANADA. 19 June—Lord Alexander, British Defence Minister, arrived in Ottawa from Tokio. He told the press that he had been 'very favourably impressed with the whole Korea layout' and praised especially the team work of U.N. forces.

23 June—Mr Menzies arrived in Ottawa to see the Prime Minister. He told the press that the Atlantic and Pacific Pacts and that for South East Asia were all aspects of one problem and he thought some sort of liaison should be established between them.

CENTRAL AFRICA. 23 June—Southern Rhodesia. The Prime Minister moved in Parliament that the House consider federation, and reviewed the British White Paper scheme. Its advantages largely outweighed its disadvantages for Southern Rhodesia, and the idea of establishing a strong British *bloc* in that part of Africa as a stabilizing influence was a very important one. Consideration of the question should be based on high ideals and motives, and they should think of the outcome in ten or even a hundred years, and not of the financial results to individuals immediately after the setting up of the new State.

27 June—Federation. In the South Rhodesian Parliament the Prime Minister said the scheme before them was for the emancipation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and for the preservation of Southern Rhodesia. He thought the Constitution would work well. Federal restrictions would be no more than the restrictions at the start of Southern Rhodesia's self-government. The Colonial Office would have no control over the Federal Government and no one State would have undue power. It was the only road he could see to settling racial differences.

1 July—Southern Rhodesia. The Prime Minister, addressing the

Central Africa (*continued*)

United Central Africa Association at Salisbury, said he believed that Europeans could not remain in Africa unless they carried the indigenous inhabitants with them, declaring that 'if you are going to refuse to allow Africans to take any part at all in the government of their country, then it is only a matter of time when your descendants will be pushed out of Africa altogether'.

CEYLON. 30 June—Food Situation. The Minister of Agriculture and Food left for London to discuss the financing of much needed purchases of food from dollar countries; in particular, rice from America.

CHINA. 22 June—Malaya. Peking Radio stated that aid for the Malayan Communist Party was being given by Russia and other Communist countries, and claimed that four-tenths of the country had been liberated. Britain had spent £600 m. on the campaign and employed 140,000 troops.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 21 June—Bonn Agreements. Note to Parliament of the U.K. (*see Great Britain*).

22 June—Titoism. The press reported the arrest of eight youths charged with 'Titoism' in that they had made contact with Polish and German youths with a view to joint action to combat excessive Russian influence.

Protest by Israel *re* arrest of one of its nationals (*see Israel*).

EGYPT. 23 June—The Prime Minister was understood to have told the Mahdi's delegation that the importance of the crown in Egyptian eyes was symbolic rather than practical, and that they had in mind a relationship with the Sudan similar to that between the British Crown and Canada. There would be no question of the Cairo Government taking part in the administration or of the King having the right to appoint Ministers.

Greek recognition of King Farouk's title (*see Greece*).

28 June—Government Resignation. Hilaly Pasha handed the resignation of the Cabinet to the King, who called upon Hussein Sirry Pasha (who resigned the premiership when the Wafd came to power in January 1950) to form a Government.

29 June—Reports were current that Hilaly Pasha had recently accused the Wafd of approaching a foreign Embassy with an offer of Egyptian participation in the Middle East Defence Command in return for securing the dismissal of the Hilaly Government and its replacement by a Wafd Government pledged to a more conciliatory attitude towards the western Powers.

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement that 'the policy of the United States is not to interfere in the domestic policy of another country, and this policy has been adhered to strictly by this Embassy'.

2 July—New Government. Sirry Pasha formed a Cabinet, taking

the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and War and Marine himself. The others were: the Interior, Mohamed Hashem Pasha; Minister of State, Kerim Tabet Pasha; Public Works and (temporarily) Finance, Neguib Ibrahim Pasha; Commerce and Industry, Abel Moto Khayyal Bey; Agriculture, Mohamed Ali Kilani Bey; Justice, Aly Badawi Bey; Rural and Municipal Affairs, Mohamed Ali Rateh Pasha; Education, Sami Mazen Bey; Social Affairs, Ahmed Zaky Bey; and Supply, Hussein Kamel Ghamwari Bey.

The King, in confirming Sirry Pasha in office, 'in a decisive stage in Egypt's history', asked for the exertion of every power to achieve the national demands, the restoration of democratic life, and the introduction of progressive reforms. Sirry Pasha replied, promising every effort to achieve evacuation and unity and saying he would 'leave it to Parliament to reach final decisions' on them.

FRANCE. 19 June—Tunisian Reforms. M. Schuman, the French Minister, outlined to the National Assembly the reforms presented by the Government to the Bey of Tunis. These included: the appointment of Tunisian deputies to the French directors of certain departments; greater responsibility for Tunisian directors; additional posts to be filled by Tunisians; the establishment of an administrative tribunal of four French and four Tunisian judges with a French chairman; the establishment of a legislative council composed of Tunisians appointed by the Bey; the establishment of a financial council composed equally of French and Tunisian members; and the establishment of local representative assemblies to deal with local administration, elected by separate Tunisian and European electoral colleges in big towns and by a common electoral roll elsewhere.

20 June—Tunisian Reforms. The debate on Tunisia in the National Assembly ended with the adoption of part of a resolution, by which the general principles of the Government's policy in Tunisia were approved, while the plan of reforms failed to secure approval. A Gaullist motion of censure was defeated.

25 June—Marshal Juin. M. Pinay, the Prime Minister, saw Marshal Juin after the latter had made a speech at the *Cercle de la France d'Outremer* criticizing, according to reports, United States policy in French North Africa and Indo-China. M. Pinay said later that the Marshal had been misrepresented.

Loan from U.S.A. (see United States).

1 July—M. Duclos. A Court judgment ordered the release of M. Duclos on the ground that the State had not established proof of his active participation or complicity in the riots in Paris on 28 May. The State had, therefore, not established that he had been arrested in '*flagrante delicto*'. The prosecution against him was accordingly annulled. The Court also ordered the release of two men who were with M. Duclos in the car in which he was arrested.

GERMANY. 19 June—West Germany. Mr Reber, acting American High Commissioner, received a letter from Gen. Chuikov, chief of the

Germany (continued)

Soviet Control Commission, rejecting the Allied protest against the sealing of the inter-zonal boundary (*see 30 May*), accusing the western Powers of breaking four-Power agreements by signing the Bonn Convention, and alleging that the western Powers and the German Federal Government had rejected the east German proposals of 15 September 1951 for German unification and the signing of a treaty of peace. He maintained that traffic between west Berlin and the western zone had increased in the recent past and that west Berlin was used as a centre of subversion against east Germany.

East Germany. Herr Lange, director of State Planning in the East German Government, told the East German Parliament of extravagance in public expenditure, particularly in the Foreign Ministry, Information Office, and nationalized industries. The east German Budget was announced as totalling nearly 32,000 m. marks, an increase of 5,500 m. marks over the preceding year.

20 June—E.D.C. Treaties. The *Bundesrat* decided unanimously that the Paris and Bonn Treaties as a whole required its approval as well as that of the *Bundestag*, as they 'constituted an entity'. The resolution criticized the delay in laying information before Parliament and pointed to the pending proceedings of the Constitutional Court (*see 10 and 11 June*).

21 June—East German, Berlin. The *Niedereuendorder*, or Paretz Canal, linking the rivers Oder and Elbe without passing through the western sectors, was completed.

West Germany, Economic Recovery. The Federal Government reported the following figures: an increase of employment by 1.4 m. since 1948; rise of the production index (1936 equals 100) from 57 in 1948 to 134; 81 per cent increase in gross wages since 1948; exports totalling 1,407 m. marks in May 1952, compared with 206 m. marks in June 1948. There remained 18 per cent of west Germans living below the minimum nutritional standard.

22 June—West Germany, Refugees. Speaking at the rally of Silesian refugees at Hanover (*see 18 June*), Herr Kaiser, Federal Minister for all-German questions, asserted the German claim to the territories east of the Oder-Neisse line, saying that right and righteousness would be attained only when 'German soil and German lives are once more re-united'.

Frontier Incident. East German police, led by Russian officers, abducted a group of forty-three mineworkers across the border at Hohnsleben, near Helmstedt, and detained them.

23 June—Frontier Incident. The mineworkers abducted on 22 June at Hohnsleben were released, after the intervention of the British Resident at Brunswick. Federal police and British Army detachments were sent to the mine.

The Allied High Commissioners invited Gen. Chuikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, to re-examine his prohibition of Allied military police patrols on the Berlin *autobahn* in the light of four-Power agreement and a practice of many years' standing. They pointed

out that the military patrols were an integral part of allied military forces and their sole purpose was to provide assistance to allied officials and others in case of motor trouble or other difficulties.

West Germany, Allied Military Forces. Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief, paid his first visit to allied forces in Germany.

24 June—Berlin. The East German Government closed three pass-offices in west Berlin.

West Germany, E.D.C. The Federal German contribution to the E.D.C. was officially announced as 310,000 men in the army and 100,000 men in all other services, the whole to be increased by about 90,000 men in time of war. Defence costs for 1952 were estimated at 8,800 m. marks, as against 8,000 m. marks in 1951.

25 June—West Germany: Allied Reply to Russia. The Federal Chancellor and the three western High Commissioners met in Bonn, to discuss the reply of the three western Powers to the latest Soviet Note on German unification.

Frontier Protection. The United States High Commissioner received a letter from Dr Adenauer suggesting that Allied troops should take part in patrolling the inter-zonal frontier in order to lessen the chance of incidents between east and west Germans.

Berlin. The three east German pass-offices in west Berlin were reopened.

26 June—Allied Protest. The Allied High Commissioners reminded Gen. Chuikov of their protest of 29 April against the attack by Russian fighters on a French aircraft.

27 June—East Germany. An east German Government ordinance was announced requiring all Germans working or owning property in the Russian zone to reside there, or in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

28 June—Berlin. Mr Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived in Berlin.

29 June—Berlin. Mr Acheson affirmed at a press conference in west Berlin American determination to remain in and protect Berlin, adding that an attack on it would be counted as an attack on the United States. Furthermore, the United States would be ready to do everything necessary to maintain its position in Berlin.

30 June—Berlin. Border Restrictions. The three Allied High Commissioners, in a further Note to Gen. Chuikov, rebutted his explanation of the measures imposed along the border of the Soviet zone without prior consultation with the western Powers. His 'pretexts' for the closing of various roads did not justify the fact that half the crossings were simultaneously closed, leaving only five open in a frontier of 500 miles, nor did he mention the closing of two railway lines and the restrictions on telephone and telegraph communications. He had not answered the questions raised, and his reference to a law of the Bonn Government of March 1951 was quite irrelevant, as this did not result in any restrictions on freedom of movement or in any possibility of deportation or interference of any kind, but merely defined the region in which Federal frontier police were competent. If the security

Germany (continued)

and welfare of the east zone population were really in danger this was solely because of the measures taken in the Soviet zone under the pretext of protecting the population, under which, in addition to mass expulsions, thousands of farmers and other workers living in the western but working in the eastern zones, had suddenly been denied access to their means of livelihood. All these measures showed clearly the contradictions between the actions of the Soviet authorities and their professions in favour of German unity.

East Berlin. A meeting of east Berlin Communists sent a telegram to M. Stalin promising to incite political strikes in protest against the policy of Professor Reuter, chief burgomaster of Berlin.

1 July—The German Contract. Ratification of the German Contract by the U.S. Senate (see *U.S.A.*).

2 July—The Socialist Reich Party. The Constitutional Court at Karlsruhe resumed the hearing of the Federal Government's petition asking that the Socialist Reich Party be declared unconstitutional in that it offended against the Basic Law of the Republic and was the successor to the Nazi Party.

GREAT BRITAIN. 19 June—Malaya. Addressing the press in London, Gen. Templer, High Commissioner in Malaya, emphasized the gravity of Malaya's economic situation as a result of the fall in the price of rubber, but said he was confident that the Americans would order their rubber policy with wider considerations than solely the protection of their own synthetic rubber industry.

Discussing the fight against Communism, he said that it was being fought on four fronts—the military, political, social, and economic—and that on each front progress was being made. He emphasized that the Communist leaders were almost entirely alien Chinese—of 3,045 terrorists killed since 1948, 2,845 were Chinese—and declared that the Federal Government had the wholehearted support of the Malayan people, as was shown by the total of about 400,000 volunteers in the security forces. He said that in the last six months progress had been encouraging: the monthly average of terrorists killed or captured was 93; security forces' casualties had been reduced by 30 per cent and those of civilians by 18 per cent. The general rate of terrorist activity had also been reduced by about 18 per cent. He believed that the resettlement of Chinese had compelled the terrorists to divert a considerable amount of their efforts to obtaining food. He reported an increased rate during the past few weeks in killing and surrenders, and also said the flow of information, which was a key to tactical success, was increasing. He also spoke of the progress of the Rural Industrial Development Authority, which aimed at raising the standard of living of the rural community, and said that the Government were pressing on to achieve their ultimate aim of free primary education for every child.

21 June—Czechoslovakia. A note was received from the Czech National Assembly addressed to Parliament calling attention to the

'great danger to the peace in Europe arising from the policy of the Governments of the three Powers in western Germany'. It called on Parliament to 'reject most decisively' the U.S. policy of war agreements and to 'demand with authority' a meeting of the four Powers.

22 June—Lord Alexander in Washington (see U.S.A.).

23 June—Mr Acheson arrived in London.

24 June—Korea. Mr Churchill, replying to questions in Parliament, said that attacks such as the bombing of Yalu river targets did not appear 'to involve any extension of the operations hitherto pursued or to go beyond the discretionary authority vested in the United Nations Supreme Commander. So far as her Majesty's Government are concerned there has been no change of policy.' He could not feel that any serious departure in principle had been made, or that if it had been made they would not have been consulted upon it.

In reply to the comment that the action, destroying power stations serving part of Manchuria, had a declared political intention, Mr Churchill said the U.N. had delegated to the United States the duty and burden of appointing a supreme commander in Korea. The power stations contributed to the Communist war effort in Korea and provided power to the airfields in Manchuria from which Communist aircraft operated in Korea; therefore it seemed to him that these matters primarily fell within the purview of the U.N. Supreme Commander. He was advised that there was no obligation on the U.N. Command to consult the British Government regarding operations within Korea, but it did not at all follow that they could not discuss their affairs in an intimate or friendly manner with the United States or other nations.

Middle East Policy. A conference in London of diplomatic representatives in eleven Middle East countries ended after discussions with the Foreign Secretary covering the whole field of problems affecting British policy. Mr Acheson also had talks with the British representatives.

Mr Eden had discussions with Mr Acheson, who was accompanied by Mr Jessup, U.S. Ambassador at large, and the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State.

Lord Alexander and Mr Selwyn Lloyd in the U.S.A. and issue of statement (see U.S.A.).

25 June—Korea. Opening a debate on the Yalu river bombing Mr Attlee said an explanation was needed as to why Lord Alexander had been told nothing of the intention to make the raid. If the Americans decided that they felt they must strike hard to get some decision in the matter of the truce negotiations that represented a change of policy, and they should have consulted their allies. The action taken had a political as well as a military aspect.

Mr Eden said he could give three assurances to the House: there had been no change of policy as far as H.M. Government were concerned; it was still their purpose to limit the conflict in Korea; and it was still their policy to do everything to attain an armistice on fair and reasonable terms. The Suiho plant provided 40 per cent of the electric power

Great Britain (continued)

in North Korea. Washington approved the attack, but H.M. Government were not informed or consulted, and he regretted this. Extensive bombing had, however, been carried out day and night in Korea, and it was nothing new, but had been going on ever since the talks began. The Communists had also been making heavy infantry attacks. He then reviewed the increase in the enemy's strength since then and the part played in their build-up by the power stations, which were 'perfectly legitimate targets', and no target was within 1,000 yards of the frontier.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd said he did not believe the bombing would make any difference to the truce talks. The Communists would have an armistice if they wanted one, irrespective of what targets were bombed or not bombed.

Tanganyika. The Colonial Secretary announced in the Commons that the Government had decided to grant Asians in Tanganyika parity in the Legislative Council with Europeans and Africans, the unofficial seats being divided equally between them. The Government also accepted the recommendation of the constitutional development committee that the official majority in Council should be retained. It was hoped that the reconstituted council would be established within five years. It was the intention to continue to administer the territory in accordance with the trusteeship agreement until self-government had been attained, and, secondly, the Government interpreted the trusteeship agreement and Article 76 of the U.N. Charter as imposing on the administering authority the obligation to provide for the full participation of all sections of the population in the progressive development of political institutions and in economic and social advancement.

Lord Alexander and Mr Selwyn Lloyd arrived back in London.

Publication of Report on the British Caribbean Territories (*see British West Indies*).

Greece and Egypt. The Foreign Office let it be understood that the Government were 'deeply disturbed and disappointed' at the Greek decision to recognize King Farouk's title as King of the Sudan, and said that the Greek Government had been left in no doubt of the disagreeable impression which would be created by it. It would be a breach of an agreement reached between the N.A.T.O. Powers at the Lisbon Conference in February not to recognize the changed title.

26 June—Korea. It was understood in London that there had been three discussions within the past year or so with the U.S. Government regarding possible military action: (1) in the event of a heavy air attack from bases in China, when H.M. Government agreed to associate themselves with action not confined to Korea, but with the right to confirm the agreement before retaliatory action took place; (2) H.M. Government endorsed a U.S. proposal for certain action 'of a more limited character' without prior consultation, which was to be taken if the truce talks broke down and large scale fighting was resumed; (3) if an armistice agreement were made and then broken, H.M. Government gave no definite commitments, but rapid consultation was expected to take place.

27 June—Meeting of Foreign Ministers. Mr Eden, Mr Acheson, and M. Schuman discussed in London the immediate problems of western foreign policy, and 'covered a number of topics concerning Europe, Korea, and south-east Asia, including a review of developments in these areas since their last meeting in Paris in May. They reaffirmed their agreement on the necessity for close co-operation and consultation in regard both to Korea and south-east Asia, and considered means to ensure this. The three Ministers considered the draft reply to the Soviet Note prepared by the Washington drafting group. They reached agreement on the substance of the reply, which will now be put in final form'.

Later M. Letourneau, French Minister for Associated States and High Commissioner for Indo-China, joined in discussions on south-east Asian problems.

30 June—Korea. A White Paper was published, summarizing the developments in the truce negotiations and in the prisoners' camps. It told the whole story of the former since 23 June 1951, and described in detail the 'screening' process on Koje Island. Only those men who clearly and genuinely feared to return to their places of origin were not included in the lists of those to be repatriated. Some 43,000 in all were not screened because conditions in the camp made it impossible to do so. The reasons for the absence of effective control over all the compounds were explained and the ways in which the Communists made use of this for propaganda purposes. It was learnt from documents seized that the prisoners had planned a concerted break-out for 25 June, but their precipitate action in seizing the camp commandant drew attention to the situation and thus prevented the attempt being made.

1 July—Korea. In the Commons an Opposition motion regretting 'the Government's failure to secure effective consultation before recent developments in Korea, including consultation on the timing of certain recent air operations' and calling for improved arrangements in future, was defeated by 300 votes to 270. Mr Churchill had reviewed the situation, and read to the House an off-the-record statement made by Mr Acheson (who sanctioned its release) to the effect that the British Government ought to have been informed or consulted about the Yalu river bombing, and that it was the Americans' intention to do this, but a misunderstanding among officials had caused it not to be done. Mr Acheson had said he did not admit Britain's absolute right to be consulted, but added 'You are a partner of ours in this operation and we wanted to consult you. We should have, and we recognize this error.'

Mr Churchill also stated that Gen. Mark Clark had cabled to him on 30 June saying that he himself did not know the plans were to be bombed while Lord Alexander was with him. If he had known he would most certainly have told him.

After a high tribute to the great patience shown by the American delegates at the truce negotiations, and to the care with which the screening of prisoners was carried out Mr Churchill announced that the United States had expressed willingness to receive a British Common-

Great Britain (continued)

wealth military representative upon Gen. Clark's staff, and the offer had been accepted.

In the House of Lords, Lord Alexander, Minister of Defence, in a statement on his visit to Korea said he spent 12 June at Tokyo H.Q. of the U.N. Command, and the next two days in Korea with Gen. Clark. He was very favourably impressed by the morale, discipline, and efficiency of the troops. He came to certain conclusions: The Chinese had taken advantage of the truce negotiations to build up their fighting strength, and had dug a formidable line of fortifications across Korea, and their gun-fire had increased in accuracy and in volume during the past few months. The strength of their armies had increased and they were in a position to launch a major offensive, but there was no clear evidence of intention to do so at the present.

The U.N. forces believed they could stop them, though only after penetrations of several miles, and he was ready to agree with this provided the Chinese could be prevented from moving forward and bringing into action at the front their powerful air force. He considered that the 8th Army was a very fine one and well commanded and administered, and with a team spirit which had welded the forces of twenty-one nations into one army.

After meeting the leader of the U.N. delegation at the truce talks he decided that the negotiations were already being well handled, and also that any change now in the team would be hailed by the Communists as evidence of divisions among the United Nations.

Lord Alexander also described his and Mr Lloyd's meeting with President Rhee and other political leaders. They came away apprehensive about the future course of events in South Korea, though the President assured them that it was his desire to find a solution of the difficulties accompanying his rule within the framework of the Constitution. He had declared that he was working for a compromise between himself and his opponents.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd made a similar statement in the Commons.

Lord Alexander, speaking on Korea to the Canadian Club, said he would be very much happier if Gen. Van Fleet had a little more reserves in his own hands, adding that he had not mentioned this in his statement made in the House of Lords.

2 July—Saudi Arabia. The Amir Abdulla Al-Faisal, Minister of the Interior and of Health in Saudi Arabia, arrived in London on a six-day visit as the guest of the Government.

Gold and Dollar Reserves. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Parliament that in the quarter just ended the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area had fallen by \$15 m.—including a refund of \$1 m. to the U.S.A. of European Recovery Programme money—against a deficit of \$636 m. in the first quarter. At 30 June the reserves stood at \$1,685 m.

Britain had received \$202 m. of defence aid from America, against \$9 m. in the first quarter, and her E.P.U. gold settlements amounted to \$143 m. Seasonal influences had worked in Britain's favour in the

second quarter, and the cuts in imports from the dollar area had also helped; but he said he must repeat what he said on 12 June, that not only was the task before them long and hard, but they must put the balance of payments first in all their considerations and would continue to take whatever further measures proved necessary to maintain confidence in sterling and to balance their payments.

Mr Butler also addressed the National Union of Manufacturers in London, and said that the greatest economic danger before them was that Britain might price herself out of foreign markets. If she did so, the first people to suffer would be the very workpeople who were asking for increases in wages.

Territorial Water Limits. The Foreign Office announced that it had protested to the Bulgarian and Rumanian Governments against their action in extending their territorial waters to twelve nautical miles.

Colonial Development. The Stationery Office published as a White Paper the annual return of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Colonial Secretary. It showed that money issued for approved schemes totalled £56,346,571 in the six years ended 31 March 1952, of which £14,470,682 was paid out in 1951-2. New grants for development were made during the year totalling £16 m.

GREECE. 23 June—Egypt. The Government informed the Egyptian Ambassador that they had decided to recognize King Farouk's title to Kingship of the Sudan.

25 June—British Government comment (see Great Britain).

26 June—An official comment pointed out that the recognition of King Farouk's title was an act of courtesy only.

ICELAND. 1 July—New President. Hr Asgeir Asgeirsson, the Labour Party candidate, was elected President with 32,935 votes, as against 31,042 votes for his chief opponent, Hr Jonsson.

INDIA. 21 June—Korea. The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, told the press that the Government were seeking clarification of the U.S. Government's invitation to India and four other countries to send observers to investigate the Koje prison camp. Such inspection was normally the function of the Red Cross, and while they had replied that they would be happy to help they had added that these matters were really part of the larger problem of the exchange of prisoners.

26 June—Korea. Mr Nehru said in Parliament that he was sure every member of the House was 'aghast' that the Yalu river bombing should have been done at a moment when peace was being attempted.

Kashmir. Much criticism was expressed in Parliament at the proposals made by Sheikh Abdullah as ruler of Kashmir for the abolition of hereditary rule, the adoption of a separate flag, and other unilateral changes. Mr Nehru said it should be remembered that it was the Kashmiri people who must decide, but the closest possible union between India and those people was what was wanted.

India (continued)

28 June—Korea. Mr Nehru stated in the House that the Government were 'disturbed at the thought that the future of the United Nations, and of war and peace, might be decided without proper consultation and might depend ultimately on the discretion of the military commander in the field'.

1 July—Land Reform. In Uttar Pradesh (the former United Provinces), the largest State, the zemindari system was abolished by law, and ownership of land was thenceforth to be vested in the State Government. Compensation to be paid was estimated at some £115 m., against which the State would receive an annual gross revenue of some £14 m. from about 13 m. tenants and cultivators.

INDO-CHINA. 25 June—Heavy air attacks were made on Ho Chi Minh's headquarters in the hills sixty miles north-west of Hanoi.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 1 July—The general secretary, presenting his report to the general council, meeting in Berlin, said seventeen new organizations had been admitted to membership in 1951, and at the end of the year ninety-two organizations in sixty-nine countries belonged, with a membership of some 53 m. The Confederation was now working at the task of organizing the non-Communist workers of France and Italy. It was now clear that the Communist trade unions could no longer control the workers in those countries.

ISRAEL. 22 June—Czechoslovakia. The Government published an exchange of Notes with the Prague Government about the arrest there of an Israeli national, about which the latter Government had refused to furnish any information.

25 June—Economic Crisis. A committee to deal with the economic situation was set up, consisting of Mr Ben Gurion, Mr Kaplan (former Finance Minister) and Mr Eshkol, Minister of Finance and Development. Mr Haim Cohen became Minister of Justice, and Mr Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture. Mr Kaplan became Deputy Premier with the tasks of economic co-ordination.

Frontier Incident. The Army announced that a group of Arabs who tried to cross the armistice line in the Arab triangle area and who refused to withdraw were fired at and three of them killed and five wounded. In other border incidents five Israelis had been killed on 23 June.

ITALY. 18 June—Anti-Fascist Bill. The Chamber approved, by 410 votes to 34, the Bill for the suppression of Fascist activities. It rendered liable to imprisonment for three to ten years all persons who tried to reconstitute the Fascist party.

U.S.S.R. The Rome correspondent of *Pravda* was ordered to leave Italy for sending defamatory, poisonous, and untruthful reports to Moscow.

Persian Oil. A director of the Italian company which chartered the *Rose Mary* was reported to have stated (in Cairo) that the E.P.I.M. had made a contract on 17 February 1952 with the Iranian National Oil Co. for the purchase of 20 m. tons over a period of fifteen years.

JAPAN. 23 June—United Nations. The Government applied for membership of the United Nations, attaching a formal instrument of acceptance of the obligations of the Charter.

25 June—Korea. Demonstration against the war and against the American forces took place near Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, and were dispersed by strong forces of police. Brigadier Clarke, U.S. commander in the south-west area of Japan, was attacked and injured near Osaka.

28 June—Immigration officials at Nagoya refused to allow Gen. Kislenko, Russian member of the former Allied Council for Japan, to land, when his ship arrived there on its way to Hong Kong.

29 June—Mr Malcolm MacDonald arrived in Tokyo on an 'exploration tour'.

30 June—The Foreign Minister, Mr Okazaki, received Mr Malcolm MacDonald.

JORDAN. 20 June—King Talal. The Prime Minister received a cable from the King stating that he was returning from Switzerland 'to put myself sincerely at your disposal'.

22 June—The Prime Minister left for Switzerland to see the King.

29 June—The Prime Minister arrived back from Switzerland.

KASHMIR. 26 June—Criticism of Sheikh Abdullah's Government in Indian Parliament (*see India*).

KOREA. 20 June—Chinese attacks were resumed on a hill position near Chorwon, forty-five miles north of Seoul, but were stopped with heavy casualties.

Koje Island. It was announced that all major movements of prisoners had been completed.

21 June—Truce Talks. The senior U.N. delegate told the Communists that the Russians had, during the war, twice (1943 and 1945) offered to return German troops, if they surrendered, to any country of their desire, and quoted official Soviet publications in support of such offers as expressing 'the highest humanitarianism'.

22 June—A Tokyo statement said that 27,000 Korean internees were to be released, as they had been found to be South Korean civilians who had either been pressed into the North Korean army or taken into protective custody by the U.N. forces on the battle fronts.

Chinese positions north-west of Chorwon were attacked, with limited success. Chinese casualties in that sector since 10 June were estimated to number 3,500.

23 June—Some 500 U.N. aircraft bombed, without loss, five hydro-electric plants, including one on the Yalu river, in the biggest raid of the war. The heaviest attack was at Suiho.

Korea (continued)

South Korea. The Assembly passed, by 60 votes to nil, with 37 abstentions, a Bill allowing an indefinite extension of President Rhee's term of office until a new President was elected.

24 June—South Korea. President Rhee told the Pusan press that he was determined to build 'a firmer base of democracy', and said friendly Powers had made a serious mistake in intervening in the republic's political situation; but he admitted that his Government had not given the U.N. the full facts. He declared that many of his opponents were 'bought by Communist and Japanese funds', and their object was to form a Coalition Government which would negotiate with the North Korean puppet regime and unify the country 'by peaceful political means, however subversive'. The key to the situation, he said, was that 'by keeping the Constitution in *status quo* a tiny majority of the country . . . can deliver the country to our enemies'. Korea was threatened from all sides—by China, Russia, and Japan, and the Communists and the Japanese alike were anxious to take over the whole of the peninsula.

Air Attacks. Allied aircraft attacked eight hydro-electric plants, including four of the five bombed the previous day. They destroyed these four, two at the Changjin reservoir and two on the Songchon river, and heavily damaged others in the Kyosen and Fusen areas. The Commander of the Fifth Air Force stated that 'higher authorities' had ordered the attack of the day before.

Truce Talks. Gen. Nam Il complained of the continued screening of the prisoners on Koje Island, saying 'you are taking dangerous steps which show that you do not hesitate to extend the Korean war'.

Discussion in Parliament on the air operations (*see Great Britain*).

Gen. Clark, the chief of U.N. forces, issued a statement on the second anniversary of the war saying that the aggressor had been stopped and the immediate mission of the U.N. was the securing of an honourable armistice. 'But if the enemy prefers otherwise and forces a return to the bitter bloody fighting of 1951 we are ready. The U.N. Command and the 8th Army have been trained in battle and strengthened by the revitalized Republic of Korea Army.'

British and New Zealand warships sailed into North Korean waters and bombarded enemy troops and positions in several coastal areas.

25 June—Attempt on the President's Life. An apparent attempt was made to assassinate President Rhee at a Pusan meeting by a man named Rhu Shi Tai, stated to belong to the 'Corps of Blood Justice', who was arrested. His revolver twice misfired.

Debate in Parliament *re* bombing of Yalu river targets (*see Great Britain*).

26 June—Yalu Bombings. A U.S. Air Force spokesman said, in Tokyo, that the attack had been 'strictly dictated by military necessity' to prevent Communist supplies 'reaching us in a hostile form'. Great care had been taken to see that no bombs fell in Manchuria. The power plants there and further south had been working hard to supply

numerous small factories hidden in ravines and caves. Other spokesmen said that the show of strength might help the Communists to decide whether they wanted peace or war.

U.N. aircraft made heavy attacks on airstrips, railway junctions, supply build-up areas, and advanced enemy positions, while aircraft carriers carried on operations on the coast. Some 150 aircraft bombed power stations near the Changjin and Pujon reservoirs and north of the industrial town of Hamhung and its port, Hungnam.

27 June—Truce Talks. The leader of the U.N. delegation broke off the discussions and declared a three-day adjournment, as the Communists had nothing of value to contribute to them.

Censorship in South Korea. President Rhee ordered the removal of political, as distinct from military, censorship of the press.

28 June—South Korea. A crowd of some 600 members of city and town councils and provincial assemblies surrounded the National Assembly building in Pusan and held prisoner over eighty members, refusing to let them leave unless they promised to dissolve the Assembly and order a General Election. One member trying to get out was severely beaten, but later the police held the crowd back and the members got away.

A group of six U.S. bombing experts arrived in Tokyo, led by the U.S. Under-Secretary for Air.

The Fifth Air Force announced that hydro-electric power stations in North Korea were bombed the previous day for the fourth time that week. Chinese attacks in battalion strength on 'Baldy' Hill, a strategic height west of Chorwon, were beaten off with heavy losses.

29 June—Yalu Bombing. The U.S. Fifth Air Force commander stated that A.A. guns in Manchuria had fired at the aircraft which bombed the Suiho plant, but the U.S. aircraft had attacked only the gun positions on the south (Korean) side of the river. He said that thirteen power stations had been demolished, including Suiho, which, however, had only been bombed once.

Bombing attacks were also made on front line positions near Kumsong and on troop concentrations near Pyongyang and Wonsan, while warships shelled gun positions and lines of communication on the east coast and in the north-west.

30 June—Koje Island. British White Paper on prisoners of war and the truce talks (*see Great Britain*).

1 July—A North Korean attack on the eastern front was thrown back.

Debate in Parliament and statements by British Defence Minister and the Minister of State (*see Great Britain*).

2 July—South Korea. The Assembly met in special session to discuss President Rhee's demand that it surrender its right to select the President in favour of an election by popular vote, but it was unable to function for want of a quorum, only eighty-seven members being present. Opponents of Dr Rhee boycotted the meeting.

The 8th Army reported that the enemy had 11,316 casualties in June, while U.S. casualties in the week ended 27 June were 965, the

Korea (continued)

highest for seven months. Gen. Van Fleet said at Seoul that much heavier air strikes could force the enemy to sign an armistice, and he called for an increase in air power to that end.

Fighting occurred north-west of Yonchon and on a hill nine to ten miles north-east of Panmunjon.

MALAYA. 19 June—Gen. Templer on the situation (*see Great Britain*).

Emergency Figures. Total terrorist casualties since the start of the emergency were announced as 4,816, of which 3,149 were killed, 752 surrendered, and 915 were captured. It was believed that in addition 1,643 terrorists had been wounded. Security forces casualties in the same period were: 1,438 killed and 2,229 wounded.

21 June—Mr Williams was released, the charge that he sympathized with the Communists having been found to be untrue.

22 June—China. Peking Radio statements (*see China*).

26 June—Communism. Mr MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, said in Singapore that no country there would willingly accept a Communist regime, and that Communism could win control only by military invasion, infiltration, or a combination of invasion and a locally-engineered *coup*. He thought it unlikely that the Chinese would invade Indo-China or Burma, because Peking did not want another adventure like the Korean war. The Viet-Minh received much munitions and transport from China, but attached Chinese troops were few.

All the peoples of South-East Asia wanted two things: political independence, and economic progress, and Britain and the U.S.A. had given unqualified support to both. Russia was opposed to both because she could hope to gain control only by violence. Military forces would have to be used to the utmost to defeat Communism, but the economic objective must never be overlooked, and the west must ensure that the major industries were kept in a healthy condition.

27 June—Moo Yat Mei, alias Mah Yau, on whose head was a price of £1,500; surrendered at Taiping, Perak, stating that he was completely disillusioned with Communism.

28 June—Mr Malcolm Macdonald left for Hong Kong.

Racial Discrimination. Mr MacGillivray, deputy High Commissioner, speaking at an all-races Rotary dinner at Kuala Lumpur, said that community segregation was, obviously, utterly alien to their principles and practices, adding that 'I need hardly say that it is equally alien to all that this Government stands for, and I say this with the full concurrence of the High Commissioner'.

29 June—Gen. Templer, speaking at a Moslem celebration, said that for security forces in the country there was no such thing as a colour-bar. Men who had come from thousands of miles to fight in Malaya were all risking life side by side with Malay, Chinese, and Indian lads.

1 July—Terrorists killed in June numbered 109, surrenders 22, and captures 14.

Reports of inroads into south Burma (*see Burma*).

2 July—Compulsory Service. The select committee appointed by the Federal Legislative Council to examine the National Service Bill told the Council that it recommended compulsory service in the army, police, or civil defence for two years for all Malaysians. Some 50,000 men in the younger age groups were said to be available.

The Council was asked to approve an additional expenditure of \$55 m. to increase the strength of the Malay Regiment to a brigade, raise a sixth battalion, recruit and train men for the Federation Regiment, retrain and arm the Home Guard, provide the police with armoured cars, reorganize and train the special constabulary, and provide perimeter lighting for 161 new villages.

NETHERLANDS. 23 June—Persia. Dr Moussadek, the Persian Prime Minister, told the press that Britain was trying to 'strangle' Persia by paralysing national exploitation of her oil, first by concerted action of the principal oil companies and then by proceedings of seizure founded on an entirely abusive interpretation of the interim order of the International Court. Expecting the fall of his Government, Britain had been refusing for more than a year to come to a fair settlement of the dispute.

25 June—A General Election for the Second Chamber resulted in the Labour Party and the Catholic People's Party each winning 30 seats (a gain of 3 for the former), the Anti-Revolutionaries 12; Christian Historicals 9; Liberals 9; Communists 6; Christian Reform Party 2; and National Catholics 2. The Communists lost about one quarter of the votes they got in 1948.

26 June—Elections for the First Chamber were held.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 20 June—Azores. Agreement between the U.S.A. and Portugal (*see Portugal*).

23 June—Germany. Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, visited the British forces in western Germany.

24 June—Gen. Ridgway visited the French forces and later left to see units of the U.S. forces.

27 June—Prisoners of War in Russia. The information services published in Paris a report on the prisoners taken by the Russians since 1941 up to the surrender of Germany and Japan, estimated to total 7 m., of whom say 1 m. were civilians. Less than half had been repatriated, and of the balance a small number were believed to be alive. The Japanese believed that between 340,000 and 370,000 of their prisoners classed as missing were still alive, and the Germans estimated at 200,000 to 250,000 the number of theirs alive in the Soviet Union.

The percentage of dead was believed to be at least 40 per cent of the total, and the report said that 'there is one conclusion only, that, whatever the mode of death—in this case mainly slow starvation and cold—prisoners in Soviet hands were exterminated'. The Russians had done nothing, except to adopt an attitude of obstruction, to collaborate with or use the services of the International Red Cross. There was

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (continued)

evidence that repatriation was slowed down and stopped partly because of unfavourable reports by prisoners on conditions in the U.S.S.R. and in some cases conversion to Communism was a condition of repatriation.

German prisoners released in September 1946 had given evidence of forced work for twelve to fourteen hours a day on a poor diet.

30 June—Gen. Ridgway in Oslo (*see Norway*).

NORWAY. 30 June—N.A.T.O. Gen. Ridgway arrived in Oslo to see the Defence and other Ministers and the military leaders.

PAKISTAN. 28 June—Jute Prices. The Government reduced the minimum price of jute by some 26 per cent—from Rs23 to Rs17 a maund, and also reduced the export duty on loose jute by 46 per cent and on baled jute by 57 per cent.

Trade Agreement. It was learnt that a trade agreement had been signed with Poland, under which Pakistan would supply jute, cotton, tea, hides, etc. in exchange for coal, textiles, chemicals, cement, paper, sugar, etc.

PERSIA. 23 June—Dr Moussadek's statement to the Dutch press (*see the Netherlands*).

The Secretary of the National Front told the press that the *Rose Mary's* cargo was unquestionably the property of Persia because the oil had been extracted by Persian technicians without foreign aid.

The E.P.I.M. agents in Tehran told the press that the vessel was forced to put into Aden by R.A.F. aircraft.

24 June—Dr Moussadek arrived back in Tehran.

26 June—Elections. The assistant Prime Minister told the press that the elections, which had been suspended in over fifty constituencies, would not be resumed because it was impossible, under the existing law, to hold a fair election.

28 June—Dr Moussadek told the Shah that it rested with the Majlis to decide whether Persia could carry on without the oil revenues; otherwise a settlement with Britain was essential if the economic difficulties were to be overcome.

29 June—A Government spokesman told the press that the Government would not compromise in the oil dispute, and that if the Majlis did not believe the country could carry on without the oil revenue it should bring to power another Government.

It was learnt that a strong protest had been made to the U.K. Government against the freezing, through a bank, of £1,800 sent to Professor Rolin, who conducted the Persian case at The Hague, and of £2,500 sent to the Embassy in Rome.

1 July—Reports were current in Tehran that two contracts had been signed with the E.P.I.M., one for 400,000 tons of oil and one for 2 m. tons a year for ten years. Also that a Denver, Colorado, oil firm was buying 15 m. tons.

U.S.S.R. A Note was handed to the Soviet Ambassador replying to

the Russian Note of 25 May regarding U.S. military aid. It denied that Persia would be converted into a military base against Russia by accepting such aid, which was received only for the maintenance of internal security and in no way infringed the 1921 Treaty with Russia.

Parliament. The Majlis elected Dr Hassan Emami as President by 74 votes to 39 given to the National Front candidate. Dr Emami was regarded as an opponent of Dr Moussadek.

POLAND. 28 June—Trade Agreement with Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

PORTUGAL. 20 June—Azores. The text was published of the agreement signed with the U.S.A. on 6 September 1951 granting the N.A.T.O. forces defence facilities in the Azores.

SOUTH AFRICA. 19 June—Natal. The Natal Provincial Council passed unanimously a motion expressing deep regret that Dr Malan had seen fit to reply in a political statement, through a newspaper, to the request for a national convention, and reiterating its belief in preserving the Union as based on the Constitution. It also decided to call a meeting of all elected representatives in Natal for emergency discussions on the crisis.

20 June—Disorders. The police broke up demonstrations by native women at the location in Odendaalsrust in the Orange Free State. They arrested fifty natives.

22 June—Dr Malan, in a statement, said that obviously the Government could not consider convening a national convention at the request of only one provincial Council, and the resolution of 4 June had come to his notice only indirectly, and so did not call for a reply from the Government.

26 June—By-election. An election at Wakkerstroom, Transvaal, resulted in an increased majority for the Nationalists.

Resistance Campaign. A non-violent campaign was opened in Cape Town by the Indian and African Congresses with demonstrations which led to the arrest of 150 people.

SWEDEN. 19 June—Soviet Note re Swedish aircraft (*see U.S.S.R.*).

21 June—U.S.S.R. A Note was presented to the Soviet Government stating that it had been established that the Catalina aircraft was shot down over the Baltic and that the Dakota lost over the international waters in the Baltic on 13 June was attacked. It asked whether Russian fighting forces shot at the Dakota. Articles recovered during the search for it indicated that it had been fired at before it crashed.

22 June—The Defence Minister stated that the Catalina was not armed and could not have been armed.

1 July—Loss of Aircraft in the Baltic. A further Note was handed to the Soviet Ambassador recalling that on 16 June a protest had been made against the attack on the Catalina, and that on 18 June the Russian charge that she had been over Soviet territory had been repudiated, but Moscow repeated the charge. It had now been established that the

Sweden (continued)

Catalina was fired at while outside even the twelve-mile limit claimed by Russia, and that neither this aircraft nor another one with it had ever been at a shorter distance than fifteen nautical miles from Russia's land territory. It could be proved that the Catalina was unarmed. As to the Dakota, Moscow, by stating that Soviet aircraft had driven off two foreign planes which violated the Soviet frontier near Ventspils, Latvia, showed that the Soviet Government accepted the fact that the Swedish aircraft had been fired on by Soviet aircraft. In view of the examination of the Dakota's lifeboats the Swedish Government was bound to conclude that the plane was fired on by the Soviet plane and destroyed, with its crew of eight. If Moscow adhered to its version of both incidents Sweden would ask that international procedure should be employed to elucidate the facts and determine the legal consequences, and in its view the International Court would be the most suitable organ for dealing with the dispute.

TRIESTE. 29 June—Admiral Lord Mountbatten arrived in Trieste and saw the British and U.S. commanders there and leading local officials.

The Allied Military Government announced that the Italian radio corporation, controlled by the Italian Government, would take over the technical supervision of the Trieste radio station, while Allied officials would retain control of the news etc. broadcast.

TUNISIA. 19 June—Reforms (see France).

20 June—United Nations. Request for General Assembly meeting (see *United Nations: Secretariat*). Debate on Reforms (see *France*).

22 June—Bomb explosions occurred in Tunis and at Gafsa and Bizerta and damage was also done at other towns. Few casualties were reported.

UNITED NATIONS**Security Council**

20 June—Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.), replying to M. Malik's proposal that all the members of the Council should be called on to ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning bacteriological and chemical warfare, said that he and the representatives of Greece, the Netherlands, Turkey, and Brazil supported the U.S. suggestion to refer the proposal to the disarmament commission. He declared that the real significance of the Soviet approach was to suggest that if all States would accede to the Geneva protocol, the problem of bacteriological weapons and chemical warfare would be virtually solved, and went on to show that the Soviet proposal greatly exaggerated the protocol's influence during the past twenty-five years. When in 1942 Mr Churchill had undertaken to use gas against Germany should Hitler use it against Russia, Stalin had not said anything against the possession by Britain of large stocks of gas. Actually the value of the protocol depended entirely on the good faith of the Governments party to it, and what was really needed was a comprehensive disarmament plan guarding against

aggression. The disarmament commission had been specially charged with the preparation of such a plan.

Mr Gross (U.S.A.) proposed that the Council should ask the International Red Cross to investigate the charges of germ warfare, and report to the Council as soon as possible.

23 June—Mr Malik said he could agree to the U.S. proposal being placed on the agenda only if China and North Korea were invited to the Council to take part in the debate on it. Mr Gross replied that the Council had never before invited outsiders until a subject had become an established item on the agenda, but, anyhow, the essential thing was to conduct the investigation. He added that if the Council accepted the imposition of conditions on the adoption of the agenda it could be rendered powerless to carry out its duties. The British delegate also emphasized that the Council was the proper forum for the investigation of the germ warfare charges. The onus of proof rested on Russia, who made the accusations, and Russia, not America, was in the dock before world opinion.

25 June—Mr Malik's proposal to invite Chinese and North Koreans to the Council to discuss the germ warfare charges was defeated by 10 votes to 1, and the same vote approved the U.S. suggestion to refer to the disarmament commission the Soviet proposal regarding an appeal for the universal ratification of the 1925 Geneva protocol.

26 June—The Soviet proposal for ratification of the Geneva protocol was put to the vote by the chairman (Mr Malik) but received only his vote, all the others abstaining. The U.S. delegate then withdrew his motion for reference to the disarmament commission, since the Council had repudiated the false issue Mr Malik had tried to raise.

2 July—During discussion of the U.S. resolution calling for international investigation of the germ warfare charges the Chinese Nationalist member, Dr Tsiang, stated that a former Communist who had escaped from the Chinese mainland had informed him that certain parts of Manchuria had been used as 'control areas' to test Communist methods of germ warfare, and that the former Japanese bacteriological laboratories there were staffed with Japanese, Chinese, and Russian scientists, all working on germ warfare.

Special Committee on Forced Labour

28 June—The Committee received from the U.S. Government a large collection of documents providing evidence that the Soviet Union had returned to 'ancient slavery' by making slave labour an integral part of its economy. The statement said the number of persons in labour or concentration camps was estimated in the west at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and upwards to nearly ten times that figure. Food was bad and inadequate and the working hours very long.

The International Court of Justice

21 June—**Persian Oil.** Sir Eric Beckett, continuing the British case, emphasized that the 1933 agreement created a direct international obligation on Persia not to cancel the oil company's concession.

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United Nations (*continued*)

23 June—Sir Eric Beckett, concluding the British reply, said the Persian doctrine that certain treaties were withdrawn from the sphere of international jurisdiction was contrary to the practice of the United Nations. Persia sought to draw a distinction between nationalization and expropriation by a Government of property for the purposes of public utility, but there was no such distinction. The rules of international law concerning expropriation when foreigners were involved were applicable.

Secretariat

20 June—The Secretary-General received from the delegates of thirteen Arab and Asian countries a request for a special session of the Assembly to consider the situation in Tunisia. It said that the French authorities were believed to be 'seeking to impose so-called reforms on the Tunisian people without discussion with their true representatives'.

23 June—Japan. Application for membership of the United Nations (*see Japan*).

UNITED STATES. 19 June—Formosa. Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate Armed Services Committee of the conclusions reached by the American Military Mission in Formosa about the ability of the Chinese Nationalist troops to defend the island.

Steel Dispute. The Government asked leaders of the Steelworkers' Union to permit the withdrawal of finished steel needed for military production from mills and warehouses closed by pickets.

It was reported that the Union had refused to allow the United States Steel Corporation to produce for defence during the strike.

Defence Production Act. The House of Representatives tentatively approved an amendment which would prevent the Government from restricting consumption of any material to an amount fixed by the international materials conference. A further amendment approved directed the President to limit imports of controlled materials to the average imported in 1947-9.

20 June—Foreign Aid Bill. President Truman signed the Foreign Aid Bill in the amount of \$6,447,730,750. Of this, some \$4,698 m. was for military and defence aid for Europe.

22 June—Korea. Field Marshal Lord Alexander, British Minister of Defence, arrived in Washington from Ottawa and Korea with Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Minister of State.

Australian Prime Minister. Mr Menzies left Washington for Ottawa.

23 June—Bonn Convention. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the Bonn Agreement with west Germany, adding a rider to the effect that the powers of the President to send troops to Europe were not thereby increased.

Materials. The Materials Policy Commission issued the first two volumes of its report.

24 June—E.D.C. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the Paris Agreement extending the guarantees of the North Atlantic Treaty to west Germany, on the understanding that its approval did not authorize the President to take any military action relating to Germany without the consent of Congress.

Steel Dispute. The General Motors Corporation laid off 2,400 workers owing to the shortage of steel.

25 June—Immigration Bill. President Truman vetoed the revised Immigration Bill on the ground that it continued the discriminatory system of quotas. He urged the removal of racial barriers against Asians and the enactment of temporary emergency legislation to admit an additional 300,000 people into the United States during the next three years.

French Loan. The Export-Import Bank announced the extension of a credit of \$200 m. to France in order to make immediately available the proceeds of contracts in France under the Mutual Security Programme.

26 June—Immigration Bill. The House of Representatives voted by 278 to 113 to over-ride President Truman's veto of the Immigration Bill.

Price Controls. The House of Representatives approved a Bill to let credit restrictions and the majority of price controls lapse on 30 June.

Foreign Aid. The House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee recommended reductions of \$3,467 m. in the Administration's request for funds for foreign aid, military construction, atomic expansion, etc. The Mutual Security Programme was reduced by a further \$250 m., including \$141 m. for Europe, \$30 m. for the Near East and Africa, \$24 m. for Asia and the Pacific, \$6 m. for the American Republics, and \$45 m. proposed as a contribution to Korean reconstruction. Funds requested by the Atomic Energy Commission were reduced by more than 50 per cent, and those requested for the Civil Defence Administration from \$600 m. to \$35.5 m.

The Senate Appropriations Committee agreed to the provision of \$45.8 m. for the armed services, rejecting the lending limit imposed by the House and the ban on the construction of a new aircraft carrier.

27 June—Immigration Bill. The Senate voted by 57 to 26 to over-ride the President's veto of the Immigration Bill, thus voiding it.

28 June—Controls Bill. Congress approved legislation providing for a ten-month extension of all price and wage controls due to expire.

Foreign Aid. The House of Representatives reduced the funds for foreign aid by a further \$235 m., bringing the total down to \$6,032 m.

30 June—The Senate, by 66 votes to none, approved a Military Expenditure Bill of \$46,000 m.

President Truman signed the Controls Bill, stating that he did so with reluctance.

Price Controls. President Truman signed the Defence Production Act, extending price and wage controls for ten months.

St Lawrence Seaway. The United States and Canada exchanged Notes requesting the international joint commission on the St Lawrence

United States (continued)

to approve the construction of dams and power plants near Massena, N.Y.

1 July—Germany. The Senate, by 77 votes to 5, ratified the German Contract, and, by a voice vote, approved an 'interpretation' to it designed to limit the presidential powers which, it was argued, might be read into the agreement later. It also approved, by 71 votes to 5, a related agreement extending to west Germany guarantees of the North Atlantic Treaty through the European Defence Community.

2 July—Charges Against Russia. The special House committee which investigated the massacre of 4,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest issued a report in Washington stating that the Soviet Union was responsible for the death, not only of those officers but also of 11,000 Poles in what were described as two other 'Katyns'. One was at Khar'kov and the other in the north when barges filled with Poles were sunk in the White Sea during the war. It asked that its findings be forwarded to the United Nations.

U.S.S.R. 19 June—Sweden. A Note in reply to the Swedish Notes of 16 and 18 June was handed to the Swedish Ambassador. It declared that the statements in the Swedish Notes were 'contrary to the facts' and repeated that the Catalina was within four miles of Russia's land frontier when it was discovered and that, having ignored instructions to land given by the Soviet aircraft following it, it fired on the leading Soviet aircraft. The Note decisively rejected the Swedish protest and demanded a cessation of violations of the Soviet frontier.

20 June—Italy. Expulsion of *Pravda* correspondent (see *Italy*).

21 June—Note from the Swedish Government regarding the loss of aircraft (see *Sweden*).

24 June—Sweden. The Foreign Minister handed a Note to the Swedish Ambassador drawing attention to violations of Russian territory by Swedish aircraft and demanding that measures be taken to prevent their recurrence.

27 June—Report on prisoners of war in Russian hands (see *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

1 July—Sweden. Further Note from Swedish Government *re* loss of aircraft (see *Sweden*).

Persia. Note from Tehran *re* U.S. military aid (see *Persia*).

2 July—The Katyn Massacres. Findings of committee of the U.S. House of Representatives (see *U.S.A.*).

VENEZUELA. 20 June—The Government severed diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, because that country 'obeys all Russian orders and substitutes slander for truth'.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. 1 July—The Council met in east Berlin and was attended by delegates from seventy countries claiming to represent 770 m. people. The aim of the meeting was stated by the East German News Agency to be the prevention of a new world war.

YUGOSLAVIA. 19 June—Austria. Dr Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, arrived in Belgrade on an official visit.

24 June—A statement issued after talks between Marshal Tito and Dr Gruber said the Marshal had emphasized Yugoslavia's desire to see an independent Austria at the earliest possible moment and her entry into the United Nations. It had been agreed to increase trade exchanges, and they had discussed the need for friendly solutions of questions *re* Yugoslav minorities in Austria.

25 June—Admiral Lord Mountbatten arrived at Fiume (Rijeka), Hungary. The Government protested to Hungary again against violations of their air-space by Hungarian aircraft, reported on two days running.

26 June—Marshal Tito, speaking at a luncheon to Lord Mountbatten, said he considered that Yugoslavia and Britain were allies. 'We are standing guard together in this part of the world against aggressive war adventurers', he said, and 'I am convinced that allied solidarity and friendship between our two countries, which received expression in the second world war, will continue in the future.'

28 June—Bulgaria. The *Chargé d'Affaires*, the second secretary, and other representatives arrived in Belgrade from Sofia having been recalled by the Government as a protest against Bulgaria's violation of the Embassy's extra-territorial rights and subsequent rejection of three Yugoslav Notes on the subject.

29 June—The *Chargé d'Affaires* told the press that not only diplomats but also members of their families were constantly followed by Bulgarian agents, whose motor cars had orders, among other things, to create incidents by colliding with the Embassy cars.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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|-------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| July | 6 | General Election for Presidency and Legislature, Mexico |
| " | 19 | Olympic Games, Helsinki. |
| " | 21 | Four-Power Conference on Japan's foreign debt, New York. |
| Aug. (first week) | | First meeting of Pacific Defence Council, Honolulu. |
| " | 15 | Conference of World Council of Churches, Lund, Sweden. |
| Sept. | 3 | World Power Conference, Chicago. |
| " | 15 | Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe (second part), Strasbourg. |
| " | 16 | U.N. General Assembly, New York. |
| " (last week) | | Asian and Pacific Region 'Peace' Conference, Peking. |
| Oct. | 2 | Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva. |
| Nov. | 12 | UNESCO Seventh Session of General Conference, Paris. |